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	Title	Pub. Date	Int. Class	App. Nu
1.	(WO 2008/157422) MATERIALS, METHODS, AND SYSTEMS FOR CAVITATION-MEDIATED ULTRASONIC DRUG DELIVERY	24.12.2008	A61B 17/20	PCT/ US2008/0
	Materials, methods, and systems for targeted and non-targeted therapeutic delivery in vivo utilizing cavitation-mediated ultrasonic d Targeted therapeutic delivery systems comprising specially designed nanocarriers for intracellular therapeutic delivery, mediated by either in vivo or in vitro, are also embodied. Nanocarriers comprised of substantially dendritic polymers, supramolecular assemblies peptosomes, or mixtures thereof, are used to treat a variety of diseases in humans and other species, such as cancer, ophthalmolo other pathologies. Noninvasive sonic energy being applied to the patient in a controlled fashion at the treatment area result...			
2.	(WO 2008/130884) VARIABLE RELUCTANCE FAST POSITIONING SYSTEM AND METHODS	30.10.2008	B23B 3/00	PCT/ US2008/0
	A system is provided for positioning an article. In this regard, one embodiment of the system, among others, can be broadly summa contains a frame and a series of actuators connected to the frame, where the series of actuators contains at least one armature the armature is connected to an article and the series of actuators provides a force on the at least one armature to actuate movement o thereby causing movement of the article. Each actuator further contains at least one winding set capable of providing a coil flux, at l capable of providing a permanent magnet flux, and a magnetically conductive core having the permanent magnet therein ...			
3.	(WO 2008/073168) SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR HIGH-THROUGHPUT RADIATION BIODOSIMETRY	19.06.2008	G06K 9/00	PCT/ US2007/0
	Systems and methods for high-throughput radiation biodosimetry are disclosed herein. In some embodiments, a high-throughput me population for radiation exposure can include, in various possible sequences: marking a first capillary designed to retain a first samp a first identifier: transporting a plurality of samples to a biodosimetry system: inputting the samples into the biodosimetry system: ce samples including the first sample wherein each sample can be retained in a capillary and the first sample can be retained in the firs plurality of capillaries including the first capillary from the centrifuge to a cutting device using a robotic a...			
4.	(WO 2008/051314) METHODS, DEVICES, SYSTEMS AND COMPUTER PROGRAM PRODUCTS FOR STOCHASTIC, COMPETITIVE, FORCE-BASED ANALYTE DETECTION	02.05.2008	G01N 33/553	PCT/ US2007/0

A cantilever array can be positioned adjacent a surface in the presence of a sample The cantilever array includes a plurality of canti member of a specific binding pair thereon (A) The surface (S) includes the other member of a specific binding pair (B) Binding betw binding pair on the cantilevers and the surface can be detected The presence, absence and/or concentration of a member of the sp sample can be detected based on the detected binding between the specific binding pair member on the cantilevers and the specifi the surface.

5. (WO 2008/021167) MANUFACTURABLE MICROPOSITIONING SYSTEM EMPLYOYING NON-LINEAR ACTUATOR — 21.02.2008 — G06F 17/00 — PCT/US2007/0

Embodiments of the present invention relate to systems and methods of position sensing that use a sensing target (250) with a patt and to positioning modules (1000) and systems that position functional elements using such position sensing systems (1030). A pos includes an encoding module and a processing module. The encoding module has an active encoding region through which the sen configured to move. Further, the encoding module is configured to generate a signal based on a portion of the sensing target (3350 region. The active encoding region has a dimension greater than the average critical dimension of the pattern of features. The proce

6. (WO 2007/100749) MESO-SCALE PARALLEL-KINEMATICS NANO-POSITIONING XY FLEXURE STAGE — 07.09.2007 — B64C 17/06 — PCT/US2007/0

In one embodiment, a flexure subsystem comprises a base, a stage, a positioning mechanism, and a control device. The base and portions that are spaced apart from each other. The positioning mechanism is coupled between the base and the stage. The positio actuator and a flexure structure engaged by the actuator. The flexure structure includes base links coupled to the first base portion, first stage portion, and an intermediate member coupled to both the base and stage links. All structures are coupled by flexure hinge generates a control signal to change position of the stage by sending a control signal to the actuator which provides a force...

7. (WO 2007/067163) SCANNING BEAM WITH VARIABLE SEQUENTIAL FRAMING USING INTERRUPTED SCANNING RESONANCE — 14.06.2007 — A61B 6/00 — PCT/US2005/0

A scanning device for use in an endoscope or other applications can be driven to scan a region with one or more different scanning successive scanning frames. The scanning device, which can include an optical fiber or reflective surface driven by an actuator to m axes, can be provided with a drive signal that is different during successive scanning frames so that the scanning pattern can be ca successive scanning frames by one or more of size, amplitude in at least one direction, depth, duration, shape, and resolution. Thus can be employed for imaging, carrying out a diagnosis, rendering a therapy, and/or monitoring a site, using the appropriat...

8. (WO 2005/070073) APPLICATION OF THE KELVIN PROBE TECHINIQUE TO MAMMALIAN SKIN AND OTHER EPITHELIAL STRUCTURES — 04.08.2005 — A61B 5/05 — PCT/US2005/0

A system and method is disclosed for obtaining measurements of the electric fields around skin wounds and lesions on mammals n and method is comprised of a vibrating metallic probe tip that is placed close to the skin in the air. By applying a series of known vo or to the skin beneath it, the skin's local surface potential can be measured and the lateral electric field can be calculated from the s potential measurements. Surface artifacts that can affect the measurements are removed and active feedback is used to maintain a the probe and the skin surface.

9. (WO 2005/043266) VARIABLE RELUCTANCE FAST POSITIONING SYSTEM AND METHODS — 12.05.2005 — H02K 33/00 — PCT/US2004/0

The preferred embodiments of the present invention are directed to high bandwidth positioning systems such as fast tool servos (FT invention include, for example, diamond turning of mold with structured surface for mass production of films for brightness enhance reflectivity, diamond turning of molds for contact lens and micro-optical positioning devices. Preferred embodiments of the fast tool s loop bandwidth of approximately 20 ± 5 kHz, with acceleration of up to approximately 1000 G or more. The resolution or position er root mean square (RMS). In a preferred embodiment, the full stroke of 50 μm can be achieved up to 1 KHz operation.

10 (WO 2005/017634) METHOD AND CIRCUIT ARRANGEMENT FOR THE PRECISE, DYNAMIC **DIGITAL** CONTROL OF ESPECIALLY **PIEZOELECTRIC** ACTUATORS FOR **MICROPOSITIONING** SYSTEMS — 24.02.2005 G05B 19/35 PCT/EP2004/0

The invention relates to a method and to a circuit arrangement for the precise, dynamic **digital** control of especially **piezoelectric** a **micropositioning** systems, comprising a regulator, whereby, in order to minimize position order deviations, the future system behav correction signals for the purpose of feedforward correction are obtained. The aim of the invention is to reduce latency times in the f scanner system. For this purpose, the signal of the command variable is passed over a switched bypass to a high-resolution **digital** converter being operated at the scan rate of the scanner system. The feedforward loop leads to a fast **digital-to-analog** converter ...

11. (WO 2004/091956) RECONFIGURABLE VEHICLE INSTRUMENT PANELS — 28.10.2004 G09G 5/06 PCT/US2004/0

"Reconfigurable Tactile Control Displays" are provided which are particularly suited for applications such as automobile instrument p and controls are desirable to provide a wide range of information, with minimal driver distraction and the safe input of data to vehicle communication based activities. Preferred embodiments utilize rear projection displays with electro-optically sensed physical contro offer, at low cost, a maximum of reconfigurability to different car lines, drivers, and tasks. Also disclosed are novel implementations as control appliances, heating and other household functions which may share common control and display pr...

12. (WO 2004/047632) APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR ASCERTAINING AND RECORDING ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL SIGNALS — 10.06.2004 A61B 5/047€ PCT/US2003/0

An arrangement and method for ascertaining and recording electrophysiological signals associated with a subject are provided. In p data associated with a movement of the subject from one or more motion sensors (104) can be received. Such movement may incl subject, swallowing by the subject, etc. The first data also can include noise associated with a blood flow motion within the subject, ballistocardiac motion within the subject, etc. Second data associated with intrinsic voltages measured (106) may also be received f output or result data can be calculated based on the first motion data and the second data. The output (or result data) ...

13. (WO 2004/039489) COMPUTER PROGRAMS,WORKSTATIONS, SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR MICROFLUIDIC SUBSTRATES IN CELL — 13.05.2004 B01L 3/00 PCT/IB2003/0

The invention provides computer program products for coordinating the movement of cells and other components in a microfluidic s acquisition. The microfluidic workstation may be used to examine the physiological responses of ion channels, receptors, neurons, a streams. The system may also be useful for screening compound libraries to search for novel classes of compounds, screening me compounds for effects on specific ion channel proteins and receptors, and to rapidly determine dose-response curves in cell-based

14. (WO 2004/036202) NANOELECTRODES AND NANOTIPS FOR RECORDING TRANSMEMBRANE CURRENTS IN A PLURALITY OF CELLS — 29.04.2004 G01N 33/487 PCT/IB2003/0

The present invention relates to methods of measuring electrical properties of a cell using electrode devices comprising tapered nar dimensions ('nanoelectrodes') for insertion into a cell. The devices are used to measure electrical properties of the cell and, optiona electroporate, the cell or subcellular structures within the cell. The invention also provides arrays of electrode devices having nanoti sequentially measuring the electrical properties of cells (e.g., such as surface immobilized cells). The electrodes can be used to me channels and in HTS assays to identify drugs which affect the properties of ion channels. The invention additionally p...

15 (WO 2003/061470) METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR NANOMAGNETIC MANIPULATION AND SENSING — 31.07.2003 G01R 33/28 PCT/US2003/0

The invention combines (A) capabilities in fabrication, characterization, and manipulation of single domain magnetic nanostructures chemistry of biological molecules to modify the magnetic nanostructures into magnetic sensors (40) and magnetically controllable n characterization scheme is realized by combining nanomanipulation and observation of small magnetic structures in fluids. By coatin biological molecules, ultra-small, highly sensitive and robust biomagnetic devices are defined, and molecular electronics and spin el

When these nano-sensors are integrated into microfluidic channels, highly efficient single-molecule detection chips for rap...

16. (WO 2002/089686) RF TISSUE ABLATION APPARATUS AND METHOD 14.11.2002 A61B 18/14 PCT/US2002/0

A tissue-ablation method and apparatus are disclosed. The apparatus includes a plurality of RF ablation electrodes, and a plurality movable from retracted to deployed positions in a tissue to be ablated. A control device in the apparatus is operatively connected to an RF power to the electrodes, to produce tissue ablation that advances from individual-electrode ablation regions to fill a combined The control device is operatively connected to the sensor elements for determining the extent of ablation in the regions of the senso RF power to the electrodes can thus be regulated to control the level and extent of tissue ablation throughout...

17. (WO 2002/054941) BONE-TREATMENT INSTRUMENT AND METHOD 18.07.2002 A61B 18/14 PCT/US2002/0

Disclosed is a system for palliatively treating a pain-causing tumor on or in bone. The system includes an instrument (286) having a adapted to be inserted into the bone tumor, where the structure (294) is activatable to ablate tumor tissue, and a conduit in the instr can be supplied to the tumor, when the ablating structure is inserted into the tumor. Also included are a first connecting structure for structure (294) to an activating device, such as an RF current source, and a second connecting structure for connecting the conduit

18. (WO 2001/090749) SCANNING KELVIN MICROPROBE SYSTEM AND PROCESS FOR BIOMOLECULE MICROASSAY 29.11.2001 G01N 27/00 PCT/CA2001/0

There is provided a system and process for detecting biomolecular interaction on a substrate having a biomolecule immobilized on a The system and process incorporate a scanning Kelvin microprobe (SKM) capable of analyzing surface topography as well as a cor image signal. Also provided is the use of SKM in measuring and analyzing biochemical molecular interactions between a probe bou substrate, and a target suspected to be present in a liquid sample. One of the probe and target combination is a biomolecule such a polypeptide, or a small molecule, and an antibody antigen combination may be used.

19. (WO 2001/090730) SCANNING KELVIN MICROPROBE SYSTEM AND PROCESS FOR ANALYZING A SURFACE 29.11.2001 G01N 27/00 PCT/CA2001/0

A scanning Kelvin microprobe (SKM) system capable of measuring and analyzing surface characteristics of samples is provided Al measuring and analyzing surface characteristics of samples. Further, there are provided uses of the SKM system in measuring and characteristics of conductors, semiconductors, insulators, chemicals, biochemicals, photochemicals, chemical sensors, biosensors, microelectronic devices, electronic imaged devices, micromachined devices, nano-devices, corroded materials, stressed materials, materials, contaminated materials, oxides, thin films, and self assembling monolayers.

20. (WO 2000/043552) MULTIFUNCTIONAL AND MULTISPECTRAL BIOSENSOR DEVICES AND METHODS OF USE 27.07.2000 C12Q 1/00 PCT/US2000/0

GB0000079 are advanced multifunctional biochip devices capable of specifically detecting and quantifating multiple biomolecular ta polypeptides, polynucleotides, and other intracellular and extracellular biomolecules. In illustrative embodiments, the miniaturized m device comprises multiple biological sensing elements, excitation micro-lasers, a sampling waveguide equipped with optical fluores electro-optics, a bio-telemetric radio frequency signal generator, and a plurality of molecular probes, all contained on a single integra biochip is suitable for multi-gene analysis, and multi-peptide detection, as well as simultaneous detection and...

21. (WO 2000/036410) SENSOR ARRAY-BASED SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR RAPID MATERIALS CHARACTERIZATION 22.06.2000 B01J 19/00 PCT/US1999/0

A modular materials characterization apparatus includes a sensor array (16) disposed on a substrate (16), with a standardized arra format, electronic test and measurement apparatus (54) for sending electrical signals to and receiving electrical signals from the sen for making electrical contact (50) to the sensors in the standardized array format, an apparatus for routing signals (129) between on and the electronic test and measurement apparatus and a computer (52) with a computer program recorded therein for controlling t

apparatus. The sensor array (10) is preferably arranged in a standardized format used in combinatorial chemistry applications ...

22. (WO 1999/059192) OMNI-DIRECTIONAL HIGH PRECISION FRICTION DRIVE POSITIONING STAGE — 18.11.1999 G03F 7/20 — PCT/US1999/0

A high precision friction drive positioning stage system is described. The friction drive positioning stage system uses three special a having a tip in contact with the stage and being capable of generating directional elliptical motion which allows the stage to move in the stage and in rotation. In one embodiment, each actuation system includes a plurality of **piezoelectric** elements in contact with a which the tip of the actuation system is located

23. (WO 1999/003160) **PIEZOELECTRIC** MOTOR — 21.01.1999 H01L 41/09 — PCT/US1998/0

A **piezoelectric** motor including a motor body, a compliant layer in communication with the motor body, and a predetermined numb with the compliant layer, which urges the legs into engagement with a substrate. Each of the legs includes a **piezoelectric** wafer, p shear mode. The actuation of a **piezoelectric** wafer causes the corresponding leg to be displaced relative to a substrate. This displ transfer of strain energy to the compliant layer. The energy stored in the compliant layer may be released, causing the motor to adv The legs may be capable of moving independently from one another and also may be capable of moving sequentially or in predeter

24. (WO 1997/034171) MICROLENS SCANNER FOR MICROLITHOGRAPHY AND WIDE-FIELD CONFOCAL MICROSCOPY — 18.09.1997 G02B 21/00 — PCT/US1997/0

A microscopy or lithography system using a low-resolution image projection system, having a very small numerical aperture and lar conjunction with a microlens array (2), each element of which has a large numerical aperture but very small field. The projection sys aperture stop (7) which is imaged by the microlenses (2) onto an array of diffraction-limited microspots on the microscope sample (8 the microlens focal point positions, and the surface is scanned to build up a complete raster image from the focal point array. The sy circumvents the tradeoff between image resolution and field size which is the cause of much of the complexity and expense of tradi

25. (WO 1997/026756) OPTICAL DETECTOR FOR A NARROW BEAM — 24.07.1997 G02B 21/00 — PCT/US1996/0

An optical detector (38) includes a charge-coupled-device (CCD). The CCD comprises an active cell (72) for receiving a narrow bea and generating photoelectrons in response thereto, and a first stage readout register (66) comprising a row of N transfer cells (76), gate structure (74) transfers charge packets consecutively from the active cell into the first stage readout register, whereby N succe read into the N cells respectively of the first stage readout register. N second stage readout registers each comprise M transfer cells second stage gate structure (70) transfers N charge packets from the N cells of the first stage readout reg...

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microposition*: 1585 occurrences in 345 records.

piezoelectric: 206713 occurrences in 23073 records.

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digital NEAR analog: 255885 occurrences in 63526 records

((microposition* AND piezoelectric) AND digital NEAR analog): 28 records.

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